

TO COLONIZE ARMENIANS.

A Salvation Army Plan to Encourage Their Emigration to This Country.

A movement to aid at least a portion of the great number of Armenians who have been hunted like wolves in Turkey has at last taken definite form in New York City. The first fruits of this movement will be seen this week, Wednesday or Thursday, when 150 Armenians will reach New York, whose passage here has been defrayed by the Salvation Army.

Others beside the Salvation Army officials are trying to aid the race whose persecution has threatened to disturb the peace of Europe, but this is the first extensive result of the movement, so far as the United States is concerned. The Salvation Army, with its usual vigor, has taken up the matter in earnest. Commander Booth-Tucker last week issued a general order to the 440 posts of the Army in the United States, to inquire carefully among the people as to how many were willing to furnish practical aid and employment to the strangers from over the seas, who have lost home and almost all that makes life worth the living.

Until returns are received at the Army headquarters from the posts in response to the order referred to, or until suitable employment can be found for the new arrivals, the Armenians, who are to reach New York this week, will be cared for at a farm that is owned by the Army and located at Ramsey, N. J.

It is the purpose of the Army officials, according to Commander Booth-Tucker, to bring as many Armenians to this country as possible without violating the immigration laws, and secure them employment not only in the vicinity of New York, but all over the United States.

"It is not our purpose," said Commander Booth-Tucker, in speaking of the matter, "to so manage this affair as to cause the Armenians whom we assist in coming to this country to come into competition with labor. It is our idea to scatter these immigrants all through the United States, and not to send them to some one town, as many have been sent to Worcester, Mass., because there happened to be Armenians there.

"We have no objection to colonizing them, where that seems advisable; in fact, we have several offers now of small tracts of land to be used for just that purpose. Our principal idea is, however, to locate them in different places in towns and thrives, in that way there will be no conflict between them and labor, even in the slightest degree.

"It is a very wrong idea to suppose that the Armenians are a pauperized or idle class. They are not Eastern people, in the general acceptance of the term. They are rather on the dividing line, and to all intents and purposes, Europeans. They are industrious, capable, and willing to learn anything that is good of which they are ignorant.

"It is very plain, to people who know them, that they would make good citizens, and we cherish the belief that when the United States Government sees how well our plan is working, the restrictions regarding immigration which operate against us at present will be modified. We believe, also, that when the Government realizes that we are bringing here a class of well-educated, intelligent, sober and moral men and women, they will decide that this movement is all right; that it should be encouraged, and that laws inimical to it should be changed so that they would no longer interfere.

"We believe, of course, that our plan is wise, and that the results will justify all that we hope and say. You see, our movement regarding the Armenians possesses advantages that do not accrue to the plans of the philanthropists who are trying to aid the same people. With us action is mandatory; with others, who are working for the Armenians, it is an advisory matter.

"When I issue my orders to the different posts regarding this affair they are obeyed promptly and without question. There are no committees to see or consult, no necessity for waiting the action of various meetings. In this, as in all other things, when we realize our duty, we do our best to do it.

"Undoubtedly, in fact, there is no question about it, such workers as Miss Frances E. Willard and Lady Henry Somerset are accomplishing wonders in aid of this stricken people. We received a message to-day from Miss Willard, regarding the movement of which I have spoken, saying it was a glorious plan, and she felt sure it would succeed.

"We have placed this Armenian affair, so far as we are concerned, in the hands of Colonel Holland, a Salvation Army officer of fifteen years' experience, and we hold him responsible for the carrying out of the ideas agreed upon. We have also among our officers an Armenian, who is, of course, thoroughly familiar with the language, sorrows and needs of his countrymen.

"It seems to me that we should do all that we can to help the Armenians who succeed in escaping from the land that means to them only torture and death. Our advice shows that the world has by no means learned the worst features of this racial war that is now going on in the domains of the Sultan. The Armenians are being hunted now as they never were before. They are being gathered up by the hundreds and shipped into the centre of the interior of Turkey.

"I do not believe that any great number of them will succeed in escaping, and for that reason the Armenian immigration question is not of sufficient magnitude to at any time be a menace to the laboring element of the United States. So I say it is our duty to help such of the Armenians as do escape to find homes and ways to live in the United States. We will certainly do all we can to that end in every way."

The movement in aid of the Armenians is being furthered by others than the Salvation Army. Miss Frances E. Willard and Lady Henry Somerset are now at Marseilles, France, leading such aid as they can to the Armenians who have made their way to that point from Turkey. Telegrams received from them report that they are making wonderful progress, when the facilities at their command are considered.

The work of these ladies is, however,

considerably hampered by lack of funds. They are receiving assistance from the United States, however, and a few days ago were cabled \$1,000, taken from the Armenian fund, which is in charge of the Christian Herald in this city.

A feature of the Armenian movement in this country that is rapidly developing is the colonization idea. The only bar to this at present is found in the United States immigration laws. It is necessary that some plan should be evolved, by which the colonies can be imparted without in any way giving offence to Uncle Sam. The W. C. T. U. of the United States is trying its best to devise some such scheme, and their efforts are greatly accelerated by the very liberal offer of the Christian Herald, which has announced its willingness to defray the passage expenses to this country from Europe of from 1,000 to 5,000 Armenians, and to furnish the necessary funds to maintain the immigrants for one month after their arrival, provided some plan for their future maintenance, colonization preferred, is formulated, which will meet with the Herald's approval, and in no way violate the laws of the Government in the spirit of the letter.

There is one Armenian colony in this country at present, located near Fresno, Cal. Its members are prosperous, successful and happy. It is the belief of those who support the colonization plan that this is the true solution of the Armenian immigration question. In that way, it is held, there will be no competition with our own labor, that the Armenians will be entirely by themselves in communities of their own, and that they will make useful and desirable citizens in every way.

There have been a number of offers made



The Parsee Towers of Silence for the Dead.

to those in charge of the Armenian fund in this country of land to be devoted to colonization purposes. While these offers have not been accepted as yet, owing to the difficulty in bringing the immigrants here without violating the immigration laws, it is very probable that one or two of them will be taken up in the near future, for the colonization idea is growing every day.

Louis Klopsch, proprietor of the Christian Herald, is a strong supporter of colonization. In discussing the question he said: "The Armenian question is now the subject of earnest discussion and conference in New York City. Just exactly what steps we will take we do not know, as no definite plan has actually been decided upon; that is, a plan in which all the interests concerned in aiding the Armenians will act in concert.

"For ourselves, we prefer colonization. That seems to us the correct way to solve this problem. The great obstacle to this, of course, is the immigration laws. You see, they absolutely prevent us arranging for any employment of these people, before they reach this country. We can make all the plans we like, but those people, when they reach Ellis Island, will each be asked if they have entered into an agreement with anybody in this country to go to work for them. An affirmative answer means that they will be deported, and deportation to the Armenian means death; that is, if he is sent back to Turkey.

"Now the question is, just how are we going to solve this problem. It seems doubtful if we can do it successfully, unless some change is made in the immigration laws, or an arrangement concluded with the United States Government by which these people will be allowed to land here and make homes for themselves, in communities by themselves. That is the whole thing in a nutshell. Our offer as to what we will do in the event of a suitable plan for aiding these people being formed, holds perfectly good. I only hope that a project of this sort may be thought of, and successfully carried out."

There have been quite a number of Armenians added to the population of New York within the past year, and all of these have been well cared for. There is a temporary home for such immigrants on Third avenue, supported by the Armenian Relief Fund. At the office of the Christian Herald a book is kept, containing all offers to provide Armenians with employment. Such offers have been received from all over the United States. One came from Washington State the other day, from a stockman, who wanted a man to herd sheep for him for \$25 a month and his board. He said he had read about the outrages over in Turkey, and he wanted to help. If possible, some one of those people who had been made victims of such frightful cruelty. Nearly all the immigrants who have arrived here have found homes and employment, although a few will remain in the Third avenue home until the Relief Association finds them something to do. The fate of the immigrants who have been held at Ellis Island for several weeks, until the question as to whether or not they shall be sent back to Turkey is decided by the Government, is exciting widespread interest, not only in New York, but all over the country. It is openly stated that the Turkish Minister at Washington is doing his best to have them returned.

others are debarred. The holy men take the body from there to its final resting place. Each body has a separate tower, and the position of the tower is gauged by the sex, age and social position of the corpse before death. They are not protected, and the body is left to the mercy of the wind and rain, and the beaks of the ghoul-like birds that may be seen perched upon the walls, drawn thither probably by the odor of decomposition, finish off the flesh in quick time.

The bones of the body pass under the influence of beds of quicklime, and are thus consumed, while the fluids are conducted by underground channels to the sea. There have been many gruesome finds reported in the neighborhood of the Towers of Silence, arms, legs and other parts of the bodies being found by passers-by which have been dropped by the vultures in their flight. But of all this there is not a word in verification. They might come from the Towers or from some other place. The Parsees maintain their strict secrecy in all cases. The burial places are well named "The Towers of Silence."

HUMAN FOOD FOR VULTURES

The Uncanny Methods by Which the Parsees Dispose of Their Corpses.

The Parsee Towers of Silence are among the most curious of the many burial places of the Eastern countries. But little is known of them, and no tourist has succeeded in gaining entrance to one of the towers, no matter what pretext he might devise nor what amount he might offer. The Parsees keep vigilant watch over their dead, and resent any attempt on the part of foreigners to pry into that particular part of their peculiar customs and habits.

The Towers are perched on top of the famous Malabar Hill, just out of the city of Bombay. Nobody but a priest is allowed to approach within a certain distance of them, and guards are kept posted at every possible avenue of approach to stop the curious from getting too near. When a corpse is taken to the Tower the mourners are compelled to stop at the line drawn where priests may enter, but



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While Mr. Richmond does not consider himself a professional, he has made some scores that many professionals might be proud of. In his gallery work—that is to say, indoor shooting at fifty yards (reduced target)—he has made full scores several times. Writing to his old friend Captain James S. Conlin, of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club range, in this city, he says: "I have never been able to accomplish the 'possible' (meaning a full score of ten shots in the black), but three times before in the open air, where the light and wind, as you are aware, have a great deal to do with accurate work."

His latest scores follow. They were made with an S. and M. Russian model, 44 calibre revolver at 30 yards, out of doors, five shots to a string:

First 9 9 10 10 10-48
Second 10 10 10 10 10-48
Third 10 10 10 10 9-48
Fourth 10 10 10 10 9-48
Fifth 10 10 10 10 9-48
Sixth 10 10 10 10 10-50

This was truly remarkable shooting. It will be noticed that he came very close to the "possible" several times, but broke on the last shot.

At 200 yards Mr. Richmond has a record (not in a match) of two 12's, two 11's and one 9, making a total of 55. This was done on a target in Massachusetts, on an eight-inch bull. He has another record of 49 on the Standard American (reduced) target at fifty yards. His score on a single thirty-yard reduced target, and at fifty yards full size, in the above match was 38, as follows:

At 30 yards, Standard 9 9 10 10 10-48
American (reduced) 10 10 10 10 10-48
At 50 yards 10 10 10 10 10-50
Mr. Richmond won the revolver prize at the Sea Girt, N. J., annual military shoot last month, and the best judges say that he is justly entitled to the title of the champion revolver shot of the United States.

At the same part of the world comes the interesting "blin" pod, the seeds contained in which are ground up to furnish the "anatto" of commerce. Nearly all of the butter that comes to market, and most of the cream also, is colored artificially with this extract.

There is a queer substitute for tea called "yerba mate," which is produced largely in Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay. It is obtained from a plant known to botanists as *Ilex paraguayensis*. The flavor of it is bitter and pleasurable, and it is believed that before long considerable quantities of it will be consumed in the United States. Foreigners residing in the countries mentioned become very fond of it.

President Cleveland will formally open most remarkable last existence—a museum specimens of all the natural products of all the continents. Its object is to stimulate boom Yankee trade. South America and Africa.

All parts of the United States have been made in other by cities North, South. The idea is that anybody who to sell shall be enabled to hand, just where and how it the best way to seek purchase on the globe.

Merchants and manufacturer section of this country may the trade museum the most comprehensive information res, kets and all commercial data extending even to quotations in dise in remote corners of the ea

Suppose, for example, that a ribbons desires to send his goods America. He applies to this institution, where are exhibited m sands of samples of French ribbon to-day, are sold in the shops of Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, Caracas, an cities and towns of the Southern co France at present monopolizes the b of producing ribbons for the won South America. These ribbons are ular patterns and colors, being ma exclusively for the dames and damse the Latin-American republics.

The ladies of the United States never set eyes on anything like them, they did so, they would surely dem them in quantities at once, because t are incomparably more beautiful than prettiest that can be bought in New Yo Philadelphia or Chicago. They have t hues of the rainbow and the humming-bl with dainty flowers and all sorts of exqu site designs woven into them. Things tha are made for the South American trade—the remark applies also to Mexico and Central America—must be brightly colored, where textile fabrics are concerned.

This is true also of carpets and oleoths. The latter should be in all sorts of fancy patterns, such as we do not use. But the patterns in oleoths and carpets do not have to be changed from year to year for the South American market; people down there acquire a liking for certain designs and are satisfied to retain them. Their towels are much prettier than ours, and enormously larger, so as to cover one like a sheet when he gets out of the bath.

These are some of the points that the Yankee manufacturer will have to "get on to" before he can dispose of his goods in South America. At the museum he will find out not only what is wanted in those markets, but also how the goods ought to be packed, what the freight charges are, the latest prices quoted, and the names of firms which are guaranteed as reliable consignees.

All the valuable woods of the world are assembled in one great room. If a manufacturer wants material for tool handles or piano covers he can find there in ten minutes the best stuff that is furnished by forty countries. One of the most interesting woods is the "quebracho" of Argentina and Paraguay. It is one of the hardest woods known, and the name means "hatchet-breaking." It contains no less than 24 per cent of tannin. This valuable product, now becoming scarce, is obtained from it by grinding the wood; it tans leather in one-fourth the time required by ordinary tannin.

In Paraguay are found some remarkably sweet-smelling woods. One of them is the so-called "incense wood," and another is the "espanillo," which, in the shape of furniture, makes a whole room deliciously fragrant.

The museum occupies the whole of the huge building on Fourth street, near Walnut, which until recently was used for office purposes by the Pennsylvania Railroad, with the addition of four adjoining houses. The arrangement of it has already been practically completed, the exhibit being for the most part assembled geographically, each country by itself. Wandering from room to room, the curiously-inclined visitor discovers ever so many queer and out-of-the-way things which he never saw before.

For instance, there are a number of huge humps of whitish stuff which seem to defy identification until it is explained that they are nothing more nor less than chewing gum. All of the chewing gum used in this country of Mexico. It is obtained from a tree the thick juice of which is boiled down like maple sap. Cut off a bit and it is just the same as the chewing gum of commerce, except that it is tasteless. Not a thing is done to it in the process of manufacture for market except that various cheap flavorings are added. No wonder that manufacturers of this widely consumed commercial article make fortunes by selling little pieces of it at a cent each.

It has been discovered recently that a small shrub of Mexico and Central America, belonging to the order Compositae, yields first-class rubber. The plant is not so high as one's shoulder, and it grows so plentifully wild as to promise an immense new industry. This is very important in view of the fact that rubber trees are threatened with extinction by reckless destruction.

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There is a queer substitute for tea called "yerba mate," which is produced largely in Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay. It is obtained from a plant known to botanists as *Ilex paraguayensis*. The flavor of it is bitter and pleasurable, and it is believed that before long considerable quantities of it will be consumed in the United States. Foreigners residing in the countries mentioned become very fond of it.

President Cleveland will formally open most remarkable last existence—a museum specimens of all the natural products of all the continents. Its object is to stimulate boom Yankee trade. South America and Africa.

All parts of the United States have been made in other by cities North, South. The idea is that anybody who to sell shall be enabled to hand, just where and how it the best way to seek purchase on the globe.

Merchants and manufacturer section of this country may the trade museum the most comprehensive information res, kets and all commercial data extending even to quotations in dise in remote corners of the ea

Suppose, for example, that a ribbons desires to send his goods America. He applies to this institution, where are exhibited m sands of samples of French ribbon to-day, are sold in the shops of Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, Caracas, an cities and towns of the Southern co France at present monopolizes the b of producing ribbons for the won South America. These ribbons are ular patterns and colors, being ma exclusively for the dames and damse the Latin-American republics.

The ladies of the United States never set eyes on anything like them, they did so, they would surely dem them in quantities at once, because t are incomparably more beautiful than prettiest that can be bought in New Yo Philadelphia or Chicago. They have t hues of the rainbow and the humming-bl with dainty flowers and all sorts of exqu site designs woven into them. Things tha are made for the South American trade—the remark applies also to Mexico and Central America—must be brightly colored, where textile fabrics are concerned.

This is true also of carpets and oleoths. The latter should be in all sorts of fancy patterns, such as we do not use. But the patterns in oleoths and carpets do not have to be changed from year to year for the South American market; people down there acquire a liking for certain designs and are satisfied to retain them. Their towels are much prettier than ours, and enormously larger, so as to cover one like a sheet when he gets out of the bath.

These are some of the points that the Yankee manufacturer will have to "